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TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1907

Fruit of the Churn.

Sap-heads have been smiling over Mr. Fairbanks' favor for buttermilk. They did not know.

As a matter of fact, being the buttermilk candidate for the Republican nomination gives the esteemed Vice President a running start. For already the consumption of that delectable fluid has increased twenty-fold.

Who gets the profit?
Why, the farmer.
Who is the farmer's candidate, therefore?
Why, Mr. Fairbanks.

"Indiana creamery print" is not the only thing that can be got out of a churn.

Rather Too Warm.

Bishop Turner, of the African Methodist Church, is nothing if not perceptive. Of late years he has been chief apostle of whatever movement may be said to exist to transport American negroes back to Africa. In this he is making no headway, but has undertaken lately to cover his lack of success in that direction by the most violent oratory against the home Government and the nation. Only two evenings ago in one of the Boston churches he had this to say:

Of all the men in Boston, I am possibly the last man to call on to speak on July 4. Yet I have seen the day when I thanked God that I was a citizen of the United States. When I came out of the army I felt this was the grandest nation in the world, and I would like to hold it so yet.

The flag still flaunts in the heavens, but there is not a star in it which signifies manhood or liberty. How that choir can sing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," I cannot understand. So long as the nation burns and lynchings and skins alive my race, may my tongue drop out before I sing it. But "My Country, 'Tis of Thee, Dear Land of Africa," I could sing that.

The reply to such a diatribe as that is, of course, evident. There is doubtless a place in Africa for Bishop Turner, and those who feel with him about this nation. They are not many, even among colored men, who go to the length of uttering stuff almost traitorous.

The lynching of negroes is abhorrent and indefensible. But to charge it against the Government and the American people as a whole is, in its way, fully as intemperate.

Transportation Economics.

The necessity for some serious, sincere, intelligent study of commercial geography in connection with the railroad problem of this country is fully illustrated by the controversy, long inevitable, and at last formally opened, between the fruit-producing sections of Florida and California.

The Florida people charge that while they are only 1,200 miles from New York, they pay 94 cents freight, against \$1.15 paid from California, although California's fruit district is 3,300 miles away. The Californians get his oranges into the New York market for practically the same charge as the Floridians, yet the California oranges are hauled almost three times as far. Is it fair?

The answer of the railroad managers will doubtless be that they would be glad to charge more for the California business, but that it is impossible, the traffic will not bear more. They will doubtless insist that the \$1.15 rate is not fairly remunerative, but that it is the best they can get, and better than not to have the business.

It does not seem that this reasoning is entirely good. Is there any real necessity for putting California oranges into the New York market? Would it not be good economy to give the Florida growers the business fairly within the Florida sphere of influence, and to let California content itself with that which comes within its reasonable distance radius?

Why should the California orange be hauled 3,000 miles, when a Florida orange hauled 1,200 miles is available? Would not a careful study of this transportation business prove that there is in truth an immense waste of transportation in this country? Is it, for instance, good economy to haul a steer 500 miles to Chicago to be killed, and then to haul the dressed meat back over the same road to be sold? That is not an overdrawn picture of what happens in the Middle West.

The railroads get the freight

charge in both directions, it is true; and they adjust their rates and organize their system with a view to making business; to forcing more or less unnecessary haulage. But it has, in the last analysis, simply the effect of imposing an unjust tax on the country, which, of course, as the aggregate of consumers, must pay the freight.

All this might be forgiven if there were nothing else for the railroads to do. But when they are unable to handle the business that is offered to them; when people shiver in one section while useless and wasteful hauling is being done in another—then it seems that time has come for consideration of some fundamentals of commercial geography. This Florida-California case affords an excellent occasion for beginning such a study.

Maine's Responsibility.

Upon the State of Maine, with its many miles of coast, would appear to rest the responsibility for the preservation of the lobsters. That duty, according to some of its citizens, is almost impossible of fulfillment. The trouble seems to be not so much with the Maine law as with the changes on both sides of that Commonwealth.

"Unless there is a radical alteration of the laws and method of enforcement, there will not be a lobster along the coast of Massachusetts or Nova Scotia in ten years from now," says James Donohue, commissioner of sea and shore fisheries of the Pine Tree State.

Even in Maine, where there has still been no reducing of the inches under which it is illegal to capture this food for midnight roysterers, it is going to be pretty difficult to preserve him because of the inroads of Massachusetts and Nova Scotia fishermen, who can with perfect safety purchase short lobsters of the Maine trappers and sail away with them to their respective homes.

Everything seems to conspire against the continuance of our green-red friend. Already the "broiled live" or the "plain" is beyond the financial aspirations of the ordinary citizen. As discriminating appetites increase in number—we take no stock in this chorus girl and John business—the destruction goes on apace. Nothing but complete protection for a number of years will probably give us back the comrade of our youth, who, in other and glorious days, was procurable at "three for a quarter."

What London Breathes.

"Washington is a smokeless paradise."

When a little Frenchman mixed his figures of speech in that wise not long ago, those of us who read his interview forgave him with a smile. Now comes the London "Lancet" to rouse much the same feeling, though, as becomes a scientific journal, it keeps its imagery consistent.

Half a million tons of sulphuric acid, it seems, are emitted in the London air every year from coal burned in city furnaces. Breathing in this stifling compound is bad enough in clear weather. But during the fog, when there is practically no movement of the air of any kind, it is hard punishment. The rain descends and mixes with the smoke to form a weak but nevertheless destructive solution of sulphuric acid.

So London's lack of proper precaution against smoke is ruining such architectural triumphs as the houses of parliament, Westminster Abbey, and St. Paul's Cathedral. The fluid acid settles on the stone and converts it into gypsum, or sulphate of lime, "a substance which is more voluminous than the native material, and which readily powders and detaches itself, playing havoc with delicate moldings and tracery."

A treatment for the protection of the building has been devised. It depends chiefly upon washing the exteriors with a solution of baryta. In the case of the Chapter House at Westminster the chemical worked wonders. "Before treatment," says the "Lancet," "a touch of the finger sufficed to bring away the surface of the carving; afterward the stone was as sound as that newly quarried and harder."

But the rub, literally and figuratively, comes as to persons. "We may cover our buildings with a veneer of impermeable or protective wax, and thus preserve them from the inroads of sulphuric acid in the air," observes the "Lancet," "but we still leave our respiratory tract open to the irritating action of the 'London particular.' We cannot wax our throats, our eyes, or our noses."

Let Washington think on such a situation in its greatest rival capital and be glad.

To Place the Immigrant.

Considerable merit seems to lie in the plan of T. V. Powderly, chief of the division of information in connection with the Bureau of Immigration, to get accurate information as to what States are willing to aid in the proper distribution of immigrants as they arrive at our Eastern seaports. Mr. Powderly is sending out a series of questions to the various governors, asking where the

demand for workmen is most urgent; what class of labor is needed; where settlers on land are needed; what nationalities or races are preferred; what inducements to settlers are offered, and information as to the condition of labor generally.

Some definite and well-organized movement ought manifestly to be made toward the wider scattering throughout the country of the horde of aliens that is continually trooping into our country. It is not good either for themselves or for the public that they plant themselves, as they have long been doing, in great colonies in the large cities.

That practice makes for continued poverty, ill health, general conditions that are not desirable. It would be surprising to know how many of those who flock to these shores annually are and should still be tillers of the soil. There is demand for such. They should be induced, if not compelled, to distribute themselves over our large area of agricultural districts.

Of course, this movement of Mr. Powderly does not as yet look to the actual means of inducing immigrants to get away from the seacoast, but it opens the path for such a plan by finding out where they would be welcome, and what there would be for them to do.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that Jacob Riis addressed a crowd of 10,000 people at a Chautauque meeting in Shenandoah, Iowa, the other day upon this very matter, urging the people of the State to investigate the immigration problem with a view to bringing foreigners from the tenements of New York to the Iowa farms. The dispatches indicate that this suggestion was not received kindly by the Iowans, who seem to fear an invasion of promiscuous nationalities into their State. Education in both directions is needed before the problem is settled.

Now, how would you like to be a Government receiver for a big trust composed of say 100 subsidiary companies, required to compete with all competitors, and at the same time forced to make the business of each one pay dividends? Wouldn't that make Hercules look like a pulling infant?

The new form of Pittsburgh millionaire who shows assets of millions and liabilities of a million, will never make a great hit on Broadway.

The suggestion about this country buying Lower California has been received with less and less enthusiasm since it has never been heard of before. It includes the Yakus. Likewise, the wonderment that Mexico might possibly be willing to sell has distinctly lessened.

It is now a close contest between the Rough Riders and the members of the "original Florida Set," with the Rough Riders leading by a nose, but the girls coming fresh and strong.

The case of Dr. Thomas shows that it is bad luck to run into a telephone pole with your auto at very high speed. It is several kinds of bad luck to do it when you have a few pretty young women along and can't exactly explain how they happened to be in your car.

The New York Legislature has about lost all capacity for resistance, and in fact, at this time it will obey Governor Hughes' orders without even a nominal opposition.

The Hague conference has been asked to endorse an arbitration tribunal very similar in organization to the United States Supreme Court. If the conference will take the trouble to study the life and speeches of William Jennings Bryan it will readily understand why this could never do.

THE LEGEND OF EVIL.

This is the sorrowful story
Told when the twilight falls,
And the monkeys walk together,
Holding each other's tails.

"Our fathers lived in the forest;
Foolish people were they;
They went down to the cornland
To teach the farmers to plow."

"Our fathers frisked in the millet,
Our fathers skipped in the wheat,
Our fathers hung in the branches,
Our fathers danced in the street."

"Then came the terrible farmers;
Nothing of play they knew.
Only they caught our fathers,
And set them to labor, too."

"Set them to work in the cornland
With plows and sickles and falls,
Put them in mud-walled prisons,
And cut off their beautiful tails."

"Now, we can watch our fathers,
Sullen and bowed and old,
Stooping over the millet fields,
Shading the silly mounds."

"Driving a foolish furrow,
375 yoke a muddy yoke and fallow,
Sleeping in mud-walled prisons,
Sleeping their food in smoke."

"For we may not speak to our fathers,
For if the farmers knew,
They would come to the forest
And set us to labor, too."

This is the horrible story
Told as the twilight falls,
And the monkeys walk together,
Holding each other's tails.

Rudyard Kipling.

PROOFREADERS' MISTAKES CHARGED FOR AT G. P. O.

The difference between "cemetery" and "seminary" to W. F. Dorsey and W. A. Pfeffer, two proofreaders of the Government Printing Office means a loss of just \$43.25 each.

Both passed the proof of a work for the Bureau of Education in which the word "seminary" appeared as "cemetery." Part of the books had to be reprinted. The two men were compelled by Public Printer Stillings to bear the cost of correction. The new policy caused dissatisfaction at the big printer, and after a conference with the angry proofreaders, the Public Printer decided that in future he would give the men a hearing in all cases of error before they are formally deprived of any part of their wages.

LABOR UNION ON RECORD IN THE TREASURY

The officials of the appointment division and the committee on personnel of the Treasury have had their hands full during the past few days, as these changes in the classified service of the department are announced today.

Appointments by certification made by the Civil Service Commission:

Secretary's office—Julius S. Herbstman, Illinois, \$900; Joseph H. Montgomery, South Carolina, \$720; Miss Gertrude Prinz, District of Columbia, \$600.

Supervising architect's office—Hunley Abbott, New York, \$1,800; Howard D. Goodson, Illinois, \$1,700; Herbert A. Terrell, Massachusetts, \$1,200; John H. Hession, Massachusetts, \$900.

Office of Treasurer of United States—Pearl D. Clark, Pennsylvania, \$900; William H. Rector, Arkansas, \$600.

Office of Comptroller of the Currency—Norman T. Raymond, New Jersey, \$900; George E. Clark, Maryland, \$800; William H. Thawley, Maryland, \$500.

Office of Auditor of the Postoffice Department—Charles T. Gundy, Missouri, \$900; Alexander Hill, Maryland, \$600.

Appointments by transfer from other departments:

Office of Inspectors—Ulysses S. Shewmaker, Texas, \$900, by transfer from Navy Department; Thomas L. Clear, \$900, by transfer from Isthmian Canal Commission.

Office of Auditor for Interior Department—Robert E. Guthrie, Kansas, \$1,200, by transfer from Interior Department.

Office of Auditor for Navy Department—Robert E. Thompson, Virginia, \$900, by transfer from Isthmian Canal Commission.

Office of Auditor for Postoffice Department—Mrs. Belle W. Kelly, Louisiana, \$900, by transfer from Isthmian Canal Commission.

The following promotions have been announced:

Secretary's Office—Andrew J. Leakin, Maryland, \$720 to \$900; Thomas H. Thompson, New York, \$600 to \$720; Eugene H. Hession, Maryland, \$600 to \$720; Charles Lyman, Connecticut, \$720 to \$900; James L. Gerry, Illinois, \$600 to \$720; Miss Hazel V. Anderson, Tennessee, \$600 to \$720; Miss Olive Conger, Iowa, \$1,400 to \$1,500; John M. Smith, Kentucky, \$600 to \$720; Miss Emma E. Julian, New York, \$1,400 to \$1,500; Roland E. Croxson, District of Columbia, \$600 to \$720; William H. Hession, Pennsylvania, \$600 to \$720; Miss Mary A. Howarth, District of Columbia, \$600 to \$720; Miss Anna E. Glover, Kentucky, \$600 to \$720; Miss Irene E. Flinnigan, Pennsylvania, \$600 to \$720; Oliver W. Birchhead, District of Columbia, \$600 to \$720; Miss Mary E. Hession, District of Columbia, \$600 to \$720; Miss Kate A. McKevitt, New York, \$600 to \$720.

Office of Comptroller of the Currency—Edwin F. Roreback, Virginia, \$1,600 to \$1,800; Miss Antoinette Avery, Minnesota, \$1,400 to \$1,600; Robert L. Spencer, Illinois, \$1,200 to \$1,400; Paul Wagner, Illinois, \$1,000 to \$1,200; William E. Hall, Minnesota, \$900 to \$1,000; Miss Mary E. Goodall, District of Columbia, \$600 to \$700; Miss Alice A. Hagerty, District of Columbia, \$600 to \$700; Miss Annie E. Jones, District of Columbia, \$600 to \$700.

Miss Mary J. Darnell, Maryland, \$600 to \$700; Miss Louise Friedrich, District of Columbia, \$600 to \$700; Miss Mary E. Schirmer, District of Columbia, \$600 to \$700; Willis J. Fowler, Indiana, \$1,200 to \$1,300.

Office of Interior Revenue—Miss Cora Frank, Washington, \$1,000 to \$1,200; Edward H. Goodnow, Massachusetts, \$900 to \$1,000; Miss Lola E. Hauptman, District of Columbia, \$1,000 to \$1,200; Miss Mary E. Hession, District of Columbia, \$1,000 to \$1,200; Nathaniel F. Featherston, Virginia, \$1,400 to \$1,500.

Office of Life Saving Service—Charles Boyd, Illinois, \$1,600 to \$1,800; Charles C. Dunn, New York, \$1,400 to \$1,600.

Office of Transatlantic Cable—Miss Mary E. Daily, District of Columbia, \$700 to \$720; Miss Nettie Berkeley, District of Columbia, \$600 to \$700; Eugene H. Hession, District of Columbia, \$1,400 to \$1,500; James T. Simpson, New Hampshire, \$1,000 to \$1,200; Ira J. Carr, Michigan, \$900 to \$1,000; John A. Carr, Wisconsin, \$800 to \$900; Mrs. Mary E. Cashman, Pennsylvania, \$720 to \$800; Jesse B. Sloat, Virginia, \$600 to \$720; Harry H. Hurlston, District of Columbia, \$600 to \$720; Della S. Lithgow, District of Columbia, \$600 to \$720; Miss Mary A. Smith, District of Columbia, \$600 to \$720; Frederick Haber, Maryland, \$600 to \$720; Frank Haines, Illinois, \$1,300 to \$1,500; Frank M. Barnes, Minnesota, \$1,400 to \$1,500.

Office of the Register—Miss Julia L. McCoy, District of Columbia, \$800 to \$900; Miss Mary E. Daily, District of Columbia, \$1,400 to \$1,500; Edgar G. Quackenbush, Hampshire, \$1,400 to \$1,500; Miss Mary E. Daily, District of Columbia, \$1,200 to \$1,400.

Marine Hospital Service—James H. Hackney, North Carolina, \$1,400 to \$1,500; E. L. Scott, Texas, \$1,000 to \$1,200; William H. Hession, Massachusetts, \$1,400 to \$1,500; Maurice Hurwitz, Massachusetts, \$1,400 to \$1,500.

Office of Auditor for Navy Department—B. E. Finch, Louisiana, \$1,000 to \$1,200; George D. Kehoe, Kentucky, \$900 to \$1,000; Amos M. Wood, Georgia, \$800 to \$900.

Office of Auditor for Postoffice Department—Wilbert A. Kessler, Michigan, \$900 to \$1,000; James E. Hession, Pennsylvania, \$1,000 to \$1,200; Oliver D. Wolf, Ohio, \$1,600 to \$1,800; Herbert M. Dean, Pennsylvania, \$1,600 to \$1,800; Thomas W. Cochran, Kansas, \$1,400 to \$1,600; Terrence J. Gorman, New York, \$1,400 to \$1,600; Fred B. Lilley, Pennsylvania, \$1,400 to \$1,600; Richard Washington, New York, \$1,400 to \$1,600; Robert S. Williams, South Carolina, \$1,400 to \$1,600; George W. Pitts, New York, \$1,200 to \$1,400; Thomas S. Mallon, Ohio, \$1,200 to \$1,400; Mary G. Johnson, District of Columbia, \$1,200 to \$1,400; Lewis Behn, Illinois, \$1,200 to \$1,400; Lee J. Johnson, District of Columbia, \$1,200 to \$1,400; Henry C. Wine, California, \$1,200 to \$1,400; Mary E. Oliphant, District of Columbia, \$1,000 to \$1,200; Grant Murray, Missouri, \$1,000 to \$1,200; James A. Taylor, North Carolina, \$1,000 to \$1,200; William C. Neely, Illinois, \$1,000 to \$1,200; George C. Hamm, California, \$800 to \$1,000; Lawrence S. Small, Pennsylvania, \$800 to \$1,000; George E. Hession, Tennessee, \$800 to \$1,000; Thomas N. Walker, Mississippi, \$800 to \$1,000; Helen M. Smith, District of Columbia, \$800 to \$1,000; Frances J. Gully, District of Columbia, \$800 to \$1,000; Matilda Houston, Virginia, \$800 to \$1,000; Bettie Satterfield, District of Columbia, \$800 to \$1,000; Ida M. Phillips, District of Columbia, \$800 to \$1,000; Martha Bowdler, District of Columbia, \$800 to \$1,000; Sarah J. Tavenner, District of Columbia, \$800 to \$1,000; Catherine V. Rosben, District of Columbia, \$800 to \$1,000; Mary E. Sullivan, No. 2, District of Columbia, \$800 to \$1,000; Maggie Whitmore, Maryland, \$800 to \$1,000; Caroline Hurley, District of Columbia, \$800 to \$1,000; Lizzie McGuffey, District of Columbia, \$800 to \$1,000; Nellie L. Peddicord, Maryland, \$800 to \$1,000; E. Beck, District of Columbia, \$800 to \$1,000; Florence Anpler, Maryland, \$800 to \$1,000; Nellie L. Cavanaugh, District of Columbia, \$800 to \$1,000; D. Hull, Pennsylvania, \$800 to \$1,000; Anna C. Hardesty, District of Columbia, \$800 to \$1,000; Clara I. Hackstadt, District of Columbia, \$800 to \$1,000; Nellie F. Rich, District of Columbia, \$800 to \$1,000; Sadie T. Miller, District of Columbia, \$800 to \$1,000; Josephine Daily, District of Columbia, \$800 to \$1,000; Lizzie Jones, District of Columbia, \$800 to \$1,000; Blanche M. Smeot, District of Columbia, \$800 to \$1,000; Clare P. Patterson, Maryland, \$800 to \$1,000.

LABOR UNION ON RECORD AGAINST THE OPEN SHOP

Central Declares War Against Organizations Which Refuse Moral and Financial Support to Building Trades Mechanics.

Central Labor Union went on record last night as unflinchingly opposing the open shop in any form, picking up the gauntlet thrown down by the master builders' interests against organized labor and declared war against every labor organization that shall refuse to give its moral and financial support to the building trades mechanics affected by the lock-out strike conditions.

The much talked expulsion of three of the affiliated unions of the central body—the bricklayers, carpenters, and steamfitters—did not occur, not from any lack of desire on the part of the rank and file of the unusually largely attended meeting to administer punishment to those offending unions for not supporting union labor's fight against the open shop, but by reason of the fact that the central labor body only has delegated powers vested in it from the several affiliated bodies that compose the central organization, and has no power to compel a local to participate in a sympathetic strike.

Plans for Contest.
President Eoreh appointed this committee in obedience to the resolutions: John H. Brinkman, Sam DeNedrey, Frank McKenna, J. G. Schmidt, N. C. Sprague; miscellaneous trades: J. W. Consonline, J. J. Purcell, C. W. Winslow, E. L. McClellan, and J. J. McCracken from the building trades. This committee will organize at once and lay plans for a contest that will muster on its firing line every man in the District. Next Monday night this committee is expected to report.

John H. Brinkman, Sam DeNedrey, and J. L. Rodier were the principal speakers, eloquently advocating the adoption of the resolutions. Mr. Brinkman declared that a national organization, and unlimited capital was in combination with the few local builders in Washington in the present trouble with the open shop. It was the duty of the laboring men to establish the open shop in every trade of this city.

Along the same line Mr. Rodier said in a war all civil law is set aside; that the fight was on now and the only issue to be considered was self-preservation.

The adjournment of the meeting general satisfaction was expressed at the action taken. It is believed that the committee of ten appointed to handle the matter will bring about a plan that will unify every labor interest, which will enable organized labor to present a solid front in the fight it purposes to wage against the Employers' Association and the master builders' interests.

Special Committee's Report.
The special committee, composed of John H. Brinkman, former president of Central Labor Union, and Samuel DeNedrey, present secretary, under a suspension of the regular order, presented a long preamble reciting the causes that led up to the present labor troubles and resolutions clearly defining the position of the central body and organized labor in the present fight, the consideration in which consumed nearly the entire evening. The resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote, and are a declaration of war against every interest that opposes the labor movement, the union shop and the interests of the laboring men.

Resolved, That the Central Labor Union, in regular session assembled, calls upon every constituent local organization to measure up to the requirements of the hour and refuse to permit any of its members to work upon any building construction in the District of Columbia with any other workman who does not carry a card indicating that he is a member in good standing of the union.

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Miss Amy Ricard is happily cast as Seals Darbarier, an heiress niece of Wilding's host, and the captor of the bushranger's affections. The part does not call for much more than to be girlish and natural, but many a good actress has failed in just this particular. Miss Ricard plays the part with great discretion. Miss Glendinning, as Edward Ellis is given the role of second importance among the men, that of Mr. Gardiner, a Queensland squatter, as has been said, is a very good interpretation. Charles Hammond, as Mr. Seabrook, a doting husband and father, who is on the threshold of second childhood, is seen to better advantage than in the past.

The conclusion of the play itself is not satisfying, but that is not unusual with productions that are logical.

"THE AMAZONS" CLOSING BILL
OF COLUMBIA COMPANY
The Columbia Stock Company began last night the closing week of its successful summer engagement by the presentation of Pinner's comedy, "The Amazons." The play is just light enough thoroughly to satisfy an audience in this torrid weather.

The plot deals with the adventures of three rustic, masculine daughters of three Castleford, whose mannish escapades and dress are for a while encouraged by their mother. The usual love story is present, and in the end the three discover that they are but girls after all, and the final curtain falls with the early prospect of three wedded ones.

Miss Hilda Spong, Miss Charlotte

Bohemian Girl" at National.
Balfe's tuneful "Bohemian Girl" was the bill of the Aborn Opera Company last evening at the National. It was indifferently given except for the work of Edith Bradford, as the gipsy queen, which was the only strong note by the cast. The familiar and popular solos received encores indiscriminately.

Pickpockets made two successful hauls last night.
William H. Johnson, of 177 First street northwest, reported that he was relieved of a watch and chain on Second street, near Florida avenue, by a boy, who asked him the time, and grabbed the watch from his hand.

WAS THE RECEIVERS FOR BIG TRUSTS TO BREAK THEM

Attorney General Maps Out Campaign Against Large Corporations.

The Harvester trust, the Powder trust, the Tobacco trust, and, ultimately, very likely the Standard Oil, were named as the Department of Justice as among the corporations to which the scheme of Government control through receivership may be applied.

The Department of Justice, having failed in the Northern Securities and Paper trust cases to restore any real competition or to better conditions as affecting the public, has now determined to try the next step and undertake to induce the courts to appoint receivers for big combinations.

The first case in which this petition will be presented to the court is that of the Government against the Tobacco trust. In a few days, however, a like demand will be made against the Powder trust.

Harvester Trust Next.

The International Harvester Company is one of the most important concerns to which the plan is likely to be applied very soon. Whether it will be applied to the Standard Oil depends on the plan adopted by that monopoly after the St. Louis case has been concluded. If at that time the Standard, having been ordered to dissolve its general control of competing subsidiary corporations, adopts the plan of selling all the properties of the subsidiary corporations to one of them, and thus maintaining the monopoly through the ownership of this one holding concern by the Standard, then the plan of receivership will doubtless be applied to it.

How the courts will view this departure is a very uncertain question. It is indeed regarded as a last desperate effort by the Department of Justice to give some real effect to the decrees secured under the Sherman law.

Sincerity of Administration.

If the courts show the slightest disposition to meet the Department of Justice half way in its move, trust fighters here say a long step will be taken toward securing actual dissolution of trusts. Whatever the outcome, the Attorney General believes it will demonstrate to the general public the sincerity of the Administration's policy and an endeavor by its officers to eradicate the industrial and commercial evils which now exist.

Papers in the trust against the Tobacco trust will be filed in New York city tomorrow. The petition in the proposed suit against the Powder trust, which will be filed in Cincinnati shortly, is almost ready for the signature of the Attorney General. It has been entirely revised in Cincinnati shortly, but not having embodied the receivership feature.

WEST INSPECTS BATHING BEACH

Commissioner West made an official visit yesterday afternoon to the new bathing beach under construction at the old fish ponds back of the monument to learn the cause of the delay in the completion of the work. He made a personal inspection of the bath house, dressing room, and lockers, and interviewed Contractor E. L. McClellan about his failure to complete the work.

He said this morning that he will personally visit the new beach daily and use every effort to rush the work to completion and get the beach in operation as early as possible.

Under the agreement entered into with the Commissioners, the contractor should have turned the completed building over to the District authorities on the 27th of last month. It is said, but considerable work still remains to be done. The contractor has appealed for an extension of time without penalty. One request of this nature having already been granted, Commissioner West will recommend to his colleagues that for every day until the work is completed the contractor shall be charged with the cost of inspection at a rate not to exceed \$4.50 per day, and also the sum of \$10 per day for the same period as provided in the contract.

Commissioner West today, "at the failure of the contractor to turn the building over to the Commissioners in the time specified by him in his contract. He says he can conclude his work in three days. I hope he is a good prophet, but I do not believe he will be able to get through for a longer period."

TWO HAULS MADE BY PICKPOCKETS

Pickpockets made two successful hauls last night.
William H. Johnson, of 177 First street northwest, reported that he was relieved of a watch and chain on Second street, near Florida avenue, by a boy, who asked him the time, and grabbed the watch from his hand.

Joseph Hawkins, of 236 Quincy street northeast, reported that he was robbed of a railway pass to Chicago